



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
FOR 1949

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector



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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

H. A. PERRY, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

W. S. GREGORY.

A. H. MATTHEWS, to 30/8/49.

A. CHISHOLM, from 7/3/49.

R. M. IMPETT.

F. A. K. STREETER, from 1/11/49.

(Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the R.S.I. and the Meat Inspector's Certificate except R. M. Impett.)

Clerks:

Mr. S. A. HARPER.

Miss E. BENTON, to 30/9/49.

Miss E. R. ANDREWS, from 1/10/49.

Miss B. WELHAM, to 19/3/49.

Miss L. M. HOWCROFT, from 28/3/49.

Miss E. BATTERSBY, to 1/4/49.

Miss M. PERCY.

Miss N. L. BOXALL, from 11/4/49.

Public Analyst:

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

F O R E W O R D

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1949 on the health of the Borough of Guildford. As mentioned in the Report for 1948, this Report no longer contains information concerning Maternity and Child Welfare, the work of Health Visitors, Nurseries or the supervision of Midwives, as all these functions were transferred to the Surrey County Council in 1948. However, there is still quite a volume of health work falling to the Public Health Department, and this work is described in the Report herewith.

I am pleased to report that the Birth Rate has risen considerably and is now well above that of the country on the whole, although below the figure for the towns. The cause for the Birth Rate being low on the average is, of course, due to conditions Economic and Housing. The latter is being energetically tackled by the Corporation.

The Death Rate is very satisfactorily low—much below that of last year of the country as a whole and the towns. No specific cause adverse to health exists in this town, and this is well borne out by the advanced age of a very large number of the deaths, as is shown by the high percentage of persons over 65 in the death returns. The most satisfactory feature of all is the very low infantile mortality rate—only 26 as against the 32 of last year, and 32 of the country as a whole for 1949. This reflects very great credit on all persons concerned, especially the good care of the mothers by doctors and midwives and the excellent advice given by the Health Visitors in the instruction of mothers in the care of their babies.

The Tuberculosis Death Rate is, I am glad to say, down again, but attention is still required to the provision of

additional hospital accommodation for the infectious cases of this disease.

Poliomyelitis caused some trouble during the year, but was fatal in only two cases. The disease of serious incidence was again measles, but there again the mortality was only one case, although there were 460 notifications of the disease.

A few minor outbreaks of food poisoning are dealt with in the Report, none of which, fortunately, proved fatal.

The Food Hygiene Scheme is still flourishing, and has embraced more premises as well as a very marked addition in the number of employee members. This is most satisfactory, and the name of Guildford is known up and down the country in its association with this Scheme. In this connection I have been called upon to give evidence before Government Committees formed to work out new regulations legally for the Catering Trade and for the Meat Trade. On both these Committees the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Association of Municipal Corporations requested my evidence on their behalf.

I think the Report shows that the work of the Health Department has by no means lessened and is most satisfactorily assisting in maintaining the health of the town.

F. A. M. BELAM, T.D., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres): 7,173.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1949, 46,350 civilian. Total 46,910.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1949), according to the Rate Books, 12,450.

Rateable Value on December 31st, 1949: £539,485.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (as 1st April, 1949): £2,184.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--|
| Live Births— | M. | F. | |
| Total | 425 | 377 | } Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 17.30. |
| Legitimate | 395 | 354 | |
| Illegitimate | 30 | 23 | |
| Still Births— | | | |
| Total | 7 | 8 | } Rate per 1,000 (live and still births), 18.36. |
| Legitimate | 6 | 8 | |
| Illegitimate | 1 | — | |
| Deaths—Totals ... | 259 | 248 | } Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.94. |
| | | | |

The **Birth Rate** has shown a considerable rise and is now well above that for the country as a whole, though below that for the County Boroughs and for other towns. It would seem that this might well be due to an increasing number of young married people obtaining houses. Many of these are most unwilling to start a family until they have a house of their own. The excellent housing programme, which has been most energetically pursued, has produced at the date of writing (June, 1950) 666 permanent and 100 temporary houses. This is most satisfactory for a town the size of Guildford. There are still, however, 3,400 on the waiting list for Council houses.

The **Death Rate** of 10.94 is a good decrease on that of 1948, and is now below that of the country as a whole or of the large and small towns. This is quite satisfactory and shows, as everyone knows, that Guildford is quite a healthy place to live in. Of course, this reacts both ways, as many elderly people come to retire here, which raises our percentage of those over 65.

As usual, the overwhelming number of deaths were due to heart disease, including coronary disease and hypertension. I have separated coronary disease in the table. Of deaths included under heart disease about half were due to hypertension (22), though a further equal number of deaths where hypertension apart from heart disease was assigned as the cause are included in other parts of the table (other diseases). I specially mention this as indicating the high pressure under which so many of us are living to-day. There is no doubt that most of the cases of hypertension, or high blood pressure, are due to nervous psychological causes such as worry over work or other matters. It is not hard work which kills, but worry over it. In all, some 26 males and 27 females died from this cause.

Cancer is the next disease to take high toll of life in the older age groups. There is a noticeable increase in cancer of the lung. This has been ascribed to excessive smoking, and quite a volume of evidence to support this view has been produced, but it is not yet proven.

I am very glad to record that there have been very many fewer deaths from tuberculosis. It will be noted that two of these could not be found in local records and that four of the deaths had not been notified as suffering from the disease.

Infantile Mortality. There were 21 deaths—three fewer than in 1948. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26, which is very much lower than that of the country as a whole (32) of that of the larger (37) and smaller (30) towns. For this low figure credit must be given to all concerned: firstly, the mothers themselves, and then to those who care for and advise them—the doctors, midwives, and Health Visitors. But of these deaths there were three which were definitely preventable; these were babies who had died—two at three months and one at six months—from suffocation due to inhalation of food. One of the cardinal maxims is never to leave a bottle in the mouth of a baby in its cot. Always watch and give the bottle yourself the whole time. In all these cases this had not been done, and the baby choked as a result. Of the other deaths, five were due to prematurity—one each at two hours and three hours, two at one day and one at four days. One baby of two months died of pneumonia suspected to be due to whooping cough, from congenital malformation or debility, three died at 12 hours, and one each at three days and one week. From measles a child of nine months died,

as did one of five months, from polio-encephalitis. At 11 months a child died of pneumonia and another of congenital lung disease at seven months. There were therefore 10 deaths under one month or, neo-natal, nearly half the total number. These, of course, are only preventable by close ante- and intra-natal care. As very few births now take place at home as compared with those in institutions, the skilled staff of these places have the full responsibility and all facilities for dealing with confinements and preventing such infantile mortality as is possible. All the infant deaths except those from asphyxia took place in institutions.

Old People's Welfare. During the past year there has been further multiplication of agents concerning the welfare of old people. In addition to those mentioned in my Report for 1947, the Old People's Welfare Committee have made considerable progress, and over 200 old people are now regularly visited by some 40 voluntary visitors under the energetic guidance of Mrs. Hammill. These visits are very much appreciated by the old folk, and the help that can be offered in the shape of gifts of clothing, blankets, etc., subscribed by voluntary contributions, is very highly appreciated, as is the visit itself. This home visiting supplements that which has been carried out for some years by the Health Visitors. Assistance to the old folk's needs is obtainable by the application of the National Assistance Act as well as voluntary funds. A Rest Room is provided by the Rotary Club, Round Table, and Inner Wheel at Ward Street. Periodicals are provided at this Rest Room, which is open every weekday. A weekly Rest Room is available at the Portsmouth Road Headquarters of the Red Cross, which is open on Wednesdays. This Rest Room has 88 members on the register, and the average attendance is 60. There is also the North Street Autumn Club, with branches at Stoughton and Westborough, which has 145 old folk on the books and an average attendance of 105. The Westborough Autumn Club has a membership of 60, while the Stoughton branch has a membership of 50. Outings and Christmas Parties have been given by this Association as well as by the Rotary Club.

In addition to the above visiting and clubs there is, of course, the work of the W.V.S. in the provision of Meals on Wheels, and 3,862 meals were provided during the year for 2,912 old people.

Home Helps. It has been possible to provide far more Home Helps during the year than previously.

Guildford Deaths in 1949.

[illegible]

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1949. Provisional Figures.

| | Rate per 1,000 Population | | Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population | | | | | | Rate per 1,000 Live Births | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Live Births | Still Births | All Causes | Typhoid and Paratyphoid | Small-pox | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria | Influenza | Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years | Total Deaths under 1 year |
| England & Wales 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns. | 16.7 | 0.39 | 11.7 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.39 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 3.0 | 32 |
| England and Wales | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London | 18.7 | 0.47 | 12.5 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.44 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 3.8 | 37 |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census | 18.0 | 0.40 | 11.6 | 0.00 | ... | 2.39 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 2.4 | 30 |
| London ... | 18.5 | 0.37 | 12.2 | 0.00 | ... | 1.70 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 1.7 | 29 |
| GUILDFORD ... | 17.30 | 0.32 | 10.94 | 0.00 | ... | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26 |

The Maternal Mortality Rates } per { Total Births: Abortion with sepsis—0.11 Abortion without Sepsis—0.05
England & Wales as follows:— } 1,000 { Puerperal Infection—0.11 Other Maternal Causes—0.71

GUILDFORD: Abortions with sepsis—1.23 per 1,000 live births.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year the municipal pathological and bacteriological work was carried out at the laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. The number of specimens examined were as follows:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Swabs for Klebs Loeffler bacilli | 78 |
| Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococi | 84 |
| Swabs for Vincent's Angina | 5 |
| Swabs for Gonococci | 1 |
| Sputa for Tubercle bacilli | 1 |

Ambulance Work. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, as usual, rendered the most valuable work during the year. The Corps numbers 189 members.

The following figures summarize the duties performed during 1949:—

Transport—

Accident cases, 607. Mileage 2,865.

Patients moved, 8,195. Mileage 93,359.

Public Duties—

202 duties involving 775 individual attendances.

Cases treated, 576.

Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics, total hours 66

Hospital Duties hours 1,568

Nursery Duties hours 140

Number of vehicles in use: Six ambulances, two sitting-case cars.

Nursing in the Home. The responsibility for this work has now been taken over definitely by the Surrey County Council. During the year the extremely difficult financial arrangements consequent thereupon was worked out on a percentage basis, but at the end of the year the matter had not been completely settled, and the South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board were still responsible financially both for the Jarvis Nursing Home and for the District Nurses, although so far as the latter responsibility was concerned the Board will definitely look for reimbursement to the Surrey County Council. None of these matters however affected the excellent work of the Queen's Nurses, which is well shown in the tables below.

Children Under Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses

| | Number of Cases. | Visits Paid. | Transferred to Hospital. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Measles | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | — | — | — |
| Infant Diarrhoea | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — |
| Influenza | — | — | — |
| Other Diseases | 145 | 585 | 3 |
| | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 145 | 585 | 3 |
| | — | — | — |

Children Over Five Years Nursed by Queen's Nurses

| | Number of Cases. | Visits Paid. | Transferred to Hospital. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Pneumonia | 2 | 20 | — |
| Measles | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| Influenza | 2 | 15 | — |
| Other Diseases | 79 | 677 | 3 |
| | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 83 | 712 | 3 |
| | — | — | — |

The **Maternity Work** carried out in the 15 beds offered by the Jarvis Home is included in the following table:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Midwifery admissions | 150 |
| Maternity admissions | 127 |
| Ante-natal admissions | 17 |
| Number of Ante-natal Sessions | 99 |
| Number of Attendances | 2,772 |
| Number of New Bookings— | |
| District | 103 |
| Maternity Home | 308 |
| Number of Municipal Ante- and Post-natal Clinics attended | 79 |
| Number of attendances at— | |
| Municipal Ante- and Post-natal Clinics | 464 |

With regard to the Mobile Physiotherapy Van, whilst it was acknowledged that this work was very valuable and was able to deal with crippled persons in their own homes and thus save them going to the Out-Patients' Department of the Hospital, still neither the Hospital Board nor the County Council found themselves legally able to assume responsibility for the financial support of this work. It would therefore seem that the work done during 1949, summarised hereunder, will be the last full year's

work carried out by the Mobile Physiotherapist. This is a great pity, but it does not appear that anything more can be done to keep the work going.

Number of visits for year 1,767
 Number of cases treated during the year 150

Maternity Provision. Fifty-seven Maternity Beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 859 births took place in 1949, of which 336 were to residents and 523 to non-residents.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 28 beds, and a total of 303 births took place there, of which 108 were to residents and 195 to non-residents.

At the 15 beds of the Jarvis Home there were 76 births to non-residents and 196 to residents. Five births to residents occurred at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and five births to non-residents.

Thus, of institutional births there were 1,441 (645 residents and 796 non-residents).

Clinics and Treatment Centres. Clinic Sessions were as follows (Maternity and Child Welfare):—

ARUNDEL HOUSE, STOKE ROAD.

Tuesday morning, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

NORTH ROAD, STOUGHTON.

Monday morning, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

VILLAGE HALL, MERROW.

First, Third and Fifth Monday afternoons.

COMMUNITY HALL, FOXBURROWS AVENUE, WESTBOROUGH.

Monday afternoons.

ONSLOW SCHOOL.

Saturday mornings.

Tuberculosis.—1. Dispensary. Sessions at the Chest Clinic, Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford, are now:—

Monday and Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.
 Friday at 9.30 a.m.

The Chest Physician, Dr. Cooper, visits cases too ill to attend on the request of the practitioner in charge.

Venereal Diseases. The County Council Clinic was held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5—7 p.m., and Saturdays from 9.30—11.30 a.m. for males, and Mondays from 2—7 p.m., and Thursdays 9.30—11.30 a.m. for females. Contacts are dealt with from these clinics.

Notification of Births. During 1949, 418 male and 372 female births were notified to residents, a total of 790. This is 26 more than in 1948. There were nine still-births (12 in 1948), two male and seven female.

Of these notified births those of residents took place at the following places:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| St. Luke's Hospital | 336 |
| Mount Alvernia | 108 |
| Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses | 196 |
| Home | 145 |
| Royal Surrey County Hospital | 5 |

Of the births to non-residents in Guildford the venues were:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| St. Luke's Hospital | 523 |
| Mount Alvernia | 195 |
| Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses | 76 |
| Royal Surrey County Hospital | 5 |

These figures give a total of 790 births to residents and 799 to non-residents. This once more indicates the necessity for early bookings of a bed for a confinement.

The Registrar-General assigns 425 male and 377 female births to Guildford. This indicates that 12 more births were registered than were notified. 802 registered and 790 notified.

Hospital Provision. There are in the Borough two General Hospitals—the Royal Surrey County Hospital, which has 229 beds, and St. Luke's Hospital, which has 404 beds. These hospitals are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. There are now only two registered Nursing Homes—the Mount Alvernia and the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses. The former remains under the supervision of the Corporation by the Public Health Act, 1936, having obtained exemption from transfer to the Minister of Health.

The latter was transferred to the Minister on July 5th, 1948, and is now under the supervision of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

At the Mount Alvernia are 42 general and 18 maternity beds, and during 1949 685 general and 264 maternity patients were dealt with in this Home.

The work done at the Jarvis Home is included in the maternity figures. 277 women were confined at this Home during the year in the 15 maternity beds offered. Visits of inspection were paid to these Homes by the Medical Officer of Health, registers checked, and conditions inquired into. No fault could be found.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Guildford cases of infectious disease are still admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, from which returns of admission and discharge, with final diagnoses, are received. There was an increased number of notifications during 1949, but on examination this is seen to be due almost entirely to an outbreak of measles which caused 460 out of the total of 535 notifications.

Poliomyelitis. There were 10 notifications of this disease, of which one case proved fatal, and one notification of polio-encephalitis. Several of the cases were severe, some paralysis remaining for several weeks. The first case arose in August, when a boy of four was notified. He was sent to Ottershaw Hospital and is still under treatment and unable to use his left leg. Unconnected with this case were two brothers, aged 14 and 3, and a sister aged 18. Only the boy of 14 was affected with paralysis, and he did very well with physiotherapy treatment. At the same time a boy of 10 was notified as polio-encephalitis. He also made a satisfactory recovery, though ill for some months wearing a spinal support. The following month a youth of 17 was notified. The history was of sore throat and headaches from September 3rd, but he visited Olympia on the 7th, and paralysis did not supervene until the 11th. He attributed his sore throat to the dust he had inhaled when sweeping out buses. In four days from the onset of paralysis the disease proved fatal, death being ascribed to encephalomyelitis. Unfortunately it was not possible to find the virus, as inquiry of the laboratory elicited the reply that a sample of dust would be useless for analysis. At this same time two girls, aged 11 and 14, just returned from a Continental holiday, were notified. Their attack was mild, and they were treated at home without ill effect. Another case notified at this time was a boy of 13 who had been on holiday at Newquay, but his diagnosis was not confirmed. A child of two was notified in September. In none of these cases could any connection be traced, and they lived in different parts of the town. In November a brother of eight and a sister of five were notified. The disease had obviously been contracted in Reading, from which town they had just come. The diagnosis was not confirmed in the case of the girl, but the boy had paralysis, for which he had to receive prolonged treatment. The last case was a boy of eight, in which the diagnosis of a very transient attack was reached only after exhaustive investigation.

Though not arising in the Borough, considerable worry arose over a very severe case in a girl who had been attending the Technical School after the commencement of her illness. Owing to the indisposition of the girls sitting on either side of the patient and the serious danger of other cases arising, I advised closure for a fortnight of the class of 34 girls. Fortunately no other case occurred. The original patient had paralysis of the muscles of respiration and was kept for many weeks in a respirator in a very serious condition.

Scarlet Fever. Eighteen cases were notified, scattered throughout the year. In only three cases, a brother and sister and classmate, was any connection with a previous case established. The disease was mild in all cases; six were nursed at home.

Diphtheria. No case arose in children, but two cases of the disease in adults were notified. One woman had just returned from a holiday abroad, and the other was a nurse. In neither case was the disease severe. Diphtheria immunisation is still well accepted in Guildford. The latest figures are as follows: In 1949, out of a child population estimated to consist of 3,704 aged 0—4 and 6,063 aged 5—14, 1,952 aged 0—4 and 4,595 aged 5—14 were immunised, giving percentages of 52.7 and 75.7 respectively—a total of 67.1 per cent. of Guildford children immunised against diphtheria. During the year 689 reinforcing injections were given.

Measles. Four hundred and sixty notifications of this disease were received. As yet no satisfactory prophylactic agent has been found, so that little can be done to prevent the spread of this highly infectious disease. Though many children had quite sharp attacks, in only one case was the disease fatal, and that in a baby of nine months old. Every care is taken, and a Health Visitor calls at each affected home to advise the mother on the care required. Only four cases were treated in hospital. Most children were in the 5—10 age group, only eight being aged 10—15 and six older. No fewer than 17 children under a year old contracted the disease.

The very small mortality does show how well the mothers nursed their children during this epidemic.

Whooping Cough. Only 29 notifications were received. 205 children were immunised against this disease during the year. This is a lower figure than that for 1948, but the

lowered incidence of the disease may have had some bearing on this as whooping-cough immunisation is only carried out on request.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis was notified once in an adult of 62, who miraculously made a complete recovery—an impossibility a few years ago.

Food Poisoning. Five cases were reported, and all were closely investigated. Three of these (two adults and a boy of 14) had formed part of a group of 33 who went for an excursion to Southend on Sunday, September 14th. Of this party seven were subsequently taken ill with symptoms pointing to food poisoning. All seven ate cockles bought from the same stall in Southend, and only these were affected. One of these people brought some of the cockles purchased at this stall back to Guildford, washed them, soaked them in vinegar, and gave them to his daughter, who ate them and was not affected. This would appear to prove fairly conclusively that the cockles themselves were inherently pure, but that they had been contaminated by a carrier of food-poisoning bacteria. All affected recovered satisfactorily. The Medical Officer of Health, Southend, when notified, reported that he had received complaints from other towns of food poisoning ascribed to cockles.

A fourth case was a child of two who had been fed on meat pie, sausage, and a duck egg, but no infective article could be definitely incriminated. He also recovered.

The fifth case was a hospital nurse, in whom the source of infection remained obscure.

VACCINATION. The fall in the acceptance of vaccination subsequent to the removal of the compulsory powers was well shown in the figures given in my last Annual Report. The figure for 1949 shows that of 820 births during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1949, by December 31st only 194 had been vaccinated and 44 re-vaccinated. 194 out of 820 gives a percentage of 23, which is even worse than the 29 per cent. estimated for the six months ended December 31st, 1948.

Health Visitors do their best to explain the need and utility of infantile vaccination, and each new mother received a pamphlet on the subject, but all too often father's opposition turns the scale and vaccination is

refused. Probably the home visit of the public vaccinator was responsible for the success of compulsory vaccination to a considerable extent.

Tuberculosis. There was a decided fall in the notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1949. Seventeen male and nine female new cases were notified, as against 31 males and eight female in 1948. Deaths fell from 16 male and five female in 1948 to five male and four female in 1949. This is a great improvement. Nine persons suffering from the disease were transferred to Guildford from other areas. Nineteen patients received hospital treatment of varying duration.

Housing conditions showed improvement in that 20 patients had separate bedrooms, but 10 shared a bedroom, and of these nine also shared a bed. This was only due to overcrowding in three cases; it was voluntary in the other six, accommodation being available. Five patients were in hospital at the time of home visits. Four notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received, aged 47, 15, 14, and 6. No milk supply was found infected.

Tuberculosis After-Care still carries on, and good work is done. As anticipated, receipts from sale of Christmas Seals again fell, £51 1s. 8d. being received, but the grant of £50 from the County Council and the free milk provided by that authority helped to even out the loss. The money was spent on pocket money, clothing, bedding, occupational therapy materials, etc.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1949.

| Disease. | Total cases notified. | Cases admitted to hospital. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 18 | 12 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | 2 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 6 | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 2 | 1 |
| Malaria | 1 | ... |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 10 | 8 |
| Acute Polio Encephalitis | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 460 | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | 29 | 2 |
| Cerebrospinal Fever | 1 | ... |
| Food Poisoning | 5 | ... |
| | — | — |
| Totals ... | 535 | 35 |
| | — | — |

Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

| | Under 1. | 1-2. | 2-3. | 3-4. | 4-5. | 5-10. | 10-15. | 15-20. | 20-35. | 35-45. | 45-65. | 65 & over. |
|---------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Malaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Polio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | 17 | 47 | 63 | 49 | 64 | 206 | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebrospinal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Food Poisoning | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Totals | 21 | 50 | 73 | 54 | 72 | 225 | 14 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

| Age Periods | NEW CASES. | | | | DEATHS. | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|------|-----|
| | Pulmonary. | | Non- | | Pulmonary. | | Non- | |
| | M | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0-1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1-5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-25 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-35 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 35-45 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-55 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 55-65 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 65 & over | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 17 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

Annual Report
of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector
for 1949.

WATER SUPPLIES

Guildford's water supply is derived from three deep bore-holes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situate as follows:—

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station.
2. Millmead Pumping Station.
3. Dapdune Pumping Station.

During the year ended 31st December, 1949, the total consumption of water throughout the water area was 942,087,000 gallons, an average of 2,581,000 per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough, based on a population of 50,000, was 51.62 gallons, the domestic consumption being 38.48 gallons, and the remaining 13.14 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

No major extensions to water mains were installed during the year.

Eighty-six samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and 119 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the following sources:—

| | Chemical Samples. | | Bacteriological Samples. | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Satisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. | Satisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. |
| Ladymead Pumping Station | 21 | ... | 22 | 1 |
| Millmead Pumping Station (before chlorination) ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 |
| Millmead Pumping Station (after chlorination) ... | 21 | ... | 20 | 1 |
| Dapdune Pumping Station | 27 | ... | 22 | ... |
| Private Premises:— | | | | |
| Mains Supplies | 10 | 1 | 21 | ... |
| Deep Wells | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Totals | 83 | 3 | 109 | 10 |

The following is a summary of extracts taken from reports on unsatisfactory water samples during the year:—

B.100/C.84.—LADYMEAD PUMPING STATION. "... The water shows, however, abnormality with respect to bacterial content, since organisms of the coli-aerogenes group are present in small number, amongst them being Bac. Coli. The degree of contamination is not marked, and, subject to an efficient system of chlorination, the water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes. The abnormality merits investigation." Further samples submitted from this source proved satisfactory.

B.85/C.71.—MILLMEAD PUMPING STATION. "... It shows, however, bacterial impurity, including Bac. Coli in appreciable number, which results are inconsistent with efficient treatment. The

characteristics of the bacterial impurity are not, however, precisely those of the raw supply, and this suggests that the results from this treated water are not representative."

B.19/C.14.—STANDPIPE, PICCARDS FARM. "This sample has opalescence and deposit causing appreciable turbidity, which is due to the presence of an objectionable amount of iron. The presence of iron does not affect wholesomeness, but the amount is sufficient to render the water objectionable for domestic use. (Iron 6.1 p.p.m.) Iron (rust) due to infrequent use of supply." Main thoroughly flushed; subsequently satisfactory.

B.29/C.21.—ICE FACTORY—DEEP WELL. "This sample has slight opalescence and deposit, the turbidity being appreciable though not marked. The presence of a few low forms of life indicate, however, access of surface water or exposure to atmosphere. The presence of traces of oil may relate to defective pumping machinery. . . . The water carries a large number of bacteria, including Bact. Coli, the latter indicating pollution of matter of excremental origin. The water is, therefore, considered unsuitable for drinking and domestic purposes and for the manufacture of ice."

This supply was found to be polluted by surface-water drains and oil from pumping machinery. The drain openings were cut off, oil excluded and the well chlorinated, but six further samples were reported to be unsatisfactory. The use of this well was subsequently discontinued for manufacture of ice and drinking purposes. Mains supply installed.

DAPDUNE PUMPING STATION.

Further attention was paid to the water supply from Dapdune Pumping Station during the year, chiefly concerning the free ammonia content, which varied between 1.8 p.p.m. to 1.1 p.p.m. This high content of free ammonia is considered to be due to contamination from gas liquors, and further tests were applied to drainage systems in the vicinity and several defects rectified.

A defective sewer was discovered in this area and was reconstructed, but no appreciable reduction in free ammonia content has been noted to date. Towards the end of the year the free ammonia remained fairly constant at 1.3/1.4 p.p.m. Tar acids and thiocynates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes. It is hoped that the proposed chlorination plant for this supply will be available in the very near future.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are three Public Swimming Baths in Guildford:

- (a) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths also available at these premises.

- (b) Guildford Lido open-air swimming pool, owned by the Corporation.
- (c) Kingpost Road House, privately owned open-air swimming pool.

There are also two children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and one at Guildford Lido.

During the year the following samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination:—

| | Chemical. | | | Bacteriological. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Satis- factory. | Unsatis- factory. | | Satis- factory. | Unsatis- factory. |
| Castle Street Baths | 4 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Lido Swimming Pool ... | 4 | — | ... | 3 | — |
| Kingpost Swimming Pool | 3 | — | ... | 3 | — |
| Paddling Pool, Stoke Park | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Paddling Pool, Lido | — | 1 | ... | — | 2 |

In the case of the Lido Paddling Pool it was found that the water was not subjected to the "break point" chlorination system employed in respect of the main pool, and the samples showed gross contamination. Arrangements were made for the supply to the paddling pool to be linked up with the main swimming pool, which will thus be chlorinated in the future.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers. During the year the main trunk sewers serving the Merrow area were completed, and the work proceeded on the tributary sewers. With few exceptions, main drainage was available to all properties in this area, and by the end of the year connections in respect of 239 properties had been made. The conversion of nine pail closets to the water carriage system were also completed.

Arrangements were also made for the completion of the Meadway and Merrow Lane sewers at Burpham, which will give main drainage facilities to all residents of this district by the early part of 1950.

The North-West Outfall Trunk Sewer referred to last year is not yet completed, but the tributary extensions to serve the Rosemary Crescent and Worplesdon Road area will be completed early in 1950.

Soil and surface-water sewers have also been laid within the Bellfields and Upfolds Housing Estates, and a sewer has also been constructed from Slyfield Green to the Sewage Disposal Works to enable ejectors to be abolished.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 284 old drains and 417 new drains. 235 existing drains were reconstructed and 131 choked drains freed from obstruction.

Cesspools. The number of cesspools remaining in the Borough at the end of December, 1949, was 270. The number of cesspools abolished was 127.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant at regular intervals or on request.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is chiefly by incineration and the remainder by controlled tipping.

From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 9,889 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse varied from one to two weeks, and the service was generally well maintained having regard to present-day difficulties.

Towards the end of the year the practice of issuing permits to enable new dustbins to be obtained was discontinued because of the improved supply position. During the year 172 dustbins were found to be defective, and were replaced in 168 instances.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections Made

Number of—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Complaints received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 759 |
| Complaints investigated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 759 |
| Nuisances found | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 661 |
| No nuisances found | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 |
| Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 534 |
| Inspections of Requisitioned Properties | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174 |
| Inspections re Prospective Council House Tenancies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 |
| Visits to Properties under Notice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,895 |
| Visits to Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| Enquiries re Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Inspections re Verminous Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| Investigations re Overcrowding (P.N.'s, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| New Drains Tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 417 |
| Old Drains Tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 284 |
| Visits re Cesspools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 |
| Visits re Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Visits to Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Visits to Places of Public Entertainment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Visits to Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 |
| Visits to Factories, no mechanical power | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Visits to Workplaces, including Offices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 845 |
| Visits to Outworkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Visits to Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 898 |
| Visits to Cattle Market | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| Visits to Butchers' Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 |
| Visits to Fishmongers' Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Visits to other Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 443 |
| Visits to Cooked Food Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Visits to Cafes, Restaurants, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 286 |
| Visits to Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Visits to Ice-cream Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 |
| Ice-cream Samples obtained | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 |
| Visits to Cowsheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 |
| Visits to Dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 |
| Bacteriological Milk Samples obtained | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 |
| Bacteriological Water Samples obtained | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 |
| Bacteriological Rinses, Churns, Coolers, Bottles, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Bacteriological Samples of Swimming Bath Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Chemical Samples of Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| Chemical Samples of Swimming Bath Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Visits to Offensive Trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Visits to Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 |
| Visits to Keeping of Animals, including Stables | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (first visits) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 526 |
| Visits to Rats and Mice Infestations (sub-visits) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,843 |
| Visits to Public Conveniences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Visits to Common Lodging Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Visits re Rivers Pollution | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Smoke Observations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Miscellaneous Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,139 |
| Interviews | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 584 |
| Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 |

Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done

| | <i>Work to be done by arrangement.</i> | <i>Preliminary Notices served.</i> | <i>Warning Letter sent.</i> | <i>Statutory Notices served.</i> | <i>Work completed by Owners.</i> | <i>Work done by Council in Default.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Choked Drains, Soil Water | 28 | 93 | ... | 2 | 79 | 42 |
| Choked Drains, Surface Water ... | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Drains, req. Reconstruction— | | | | | | |
| Soil Water | *72 | *24 | ... | 1 | *230 | *5 |
| Surface Water | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Defective Soil Pipes | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Defective Ventilation Shafts ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Defective Manhole Covers | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| R.W.P.'s requiring disconnecting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Closets converted to Water | | | | | | |
| Carriage System | 5 | 7 | ... | 7 | 12 | ... |
| New W.C.'s to be provided | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defective Pans & Traps of W.C.'s | 3 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 26 | ... |
| Defective W.C. Cisterns or Flush | | | | | | |
| Pipes | 2 | 33 | ... | 4 | 34 | ... |
| Defective Waste Pipes (Bath, | | | | | | |
| Lavatory or Sinks) | 7 | 11 | ... | 1 | 18 | ... |
| Defective Sink Waste Channels | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Absence of Sinks | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defective Sinks | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| Defective Pointing around Sinks | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Defective Eavesgutters or Rain- | | | | | | |
| water Pipes | 11 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 57 | ... |
| Defective Cesspools or Cesspools | | | | | | |
| to be abolished | 135 | 2 | ... | ... | 137 | ... |
| Defective Street Gullies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Defective House Gullies | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Stagnant Water | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Offensive Accumulations | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Animals, Poultry, etc. | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Infestation by Rats and Mice ... | 1 | 37 | ... | 32 | 38 | ... |
| Verminous Rooms | 91 | 5 | ... | ... | 18 | 78 |
| Overcrowding | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Insufficient or Defective Water | | | | | | |
| Supply | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| Defective Dustbins | 56 | 107 | 1 | 5 | 161 | 2 |
| Absence of Dustbins | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Defective Yard Paving | 10 | 15 | ... | 1 | 25 | ... |
| Rooms requiring Decoration ... | 14 | 135 | 1 | 2 | 149 | ... |
| W.C.'s requiring Cleansing | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Defective Chimney Flues | 5 | 12 | ... | ... | 17 | ... |
| Damp Walls due to external | | | | | | |
| defects | 4 | 31 | ... | 2 | 37 | ... |
| Damp Walls due to defective | | | | | | |
| damp course | 1 | 29 | 1 | ... | 27 | ... |
| Defective Fireplaces or Stoves ... | ... | 48 | ... | 4 | 40 | ... |
| Defective Coppers | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Defective Ventilation | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Defective Windows or Doors ... | 21 | 80 | 1 | 3 | 91 | ... |
| Defective Roofs | 3 | 97 | 1 | 7 | 105 | ... |
| Defective Brickwork or Pointing | ... | 40 | ... | 2 | 37 | ... |
| Defective Floors | 1 | 82 | 1 | 5 | 66 | ... |
| Defective Plastering | ... | 148 | ... | 8 | 129 | ... |

*Includes Drainage Works in connection with
Merrow Drainage Scheme.

| | <i>Work to be done by arrangement.</i> | <i>Preliminary Notices served.</i> | <i>Warning Letter sent.</i> | <i>Statutory Notices served.</i> | <i>Work completed by Owners.</i> | <i>Work done by Council in Default.</i> |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Defective Stairs | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Absence of Handrails to Stairs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defective Gas Services or Fittings ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Absence of or Insufficient Accommodation for Food Storage ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Permitted Number | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Matters referred for action under Housing Act, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Matters unscheduled | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 10 | 4 |
| FACTORIES, FACTORIES (N.M.P.) & WORKPLACES— | | | | | | |
| Unregistered | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Overcrowded | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Without Abstract or Blue Book ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Absence of Thermometers in Workrooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Absence of Means of Heating in Workrooms | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Absence of Suitable Washing Facilities in Workrooms ... | 3 | 12 | ... | ... | 14 | ... |
| Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Requiring Lime - washing or Cleansing | 13 | 44 | ... | ... | 56 | ... |
| Requiring Drains or Drains Altering | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Insufficient Ventilation | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Insufficient Water Supply | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Sanitary Accommodation— | | | | | | |
| Insufficient | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Unsuitable or Defective ... | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | ... |
| Not Separate for Sexes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Offensive Accumulations | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Burning Trade Refuse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Failing to Return Lists of Outworkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Outwork in Unwholesome Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Outwork in Infected Premises ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New W.C.'s Erected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emissions of Smoke | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| General Dilapidation | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Infestation by Rats and Mice ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Contravention of— | | | | | | |
| Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Meat Regulations, 1924 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 | 11 | 62 | ... | ... | 61 | ... |
| Matters Unscheduled | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | 13 | ... |

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

| | Served. | Complied with. |
|--|---------|----------------|
| Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.'48 ... | 10 | — |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 | 7 | 6 |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 | 8 | 5 |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47 | 7 | 7 |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 | 13 | 12 |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 | 5 | 7 |
| Public Health Act, 1936, Section 287 | — | — |
| Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 | 37 | 29 |
| Housing Act, 1936, Section 62 | — | — |
| Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Sec. 100 | 7 | 7 |
| Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943 | 32 | 32 |
| Factory Act, 1937, Section 7 | — | 1 |
| Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 | 2 | 2 |
| | — | — |
| Totals | 128 | 108 |
| | — | — |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

| Date. | Act. | Offence |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 10th Jan. 1949 ... | Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 | Failure to comply with notice served to remedy extensive dampness, dry rot, etc., in dwelling house. Nuisance Order made for work to be completed in 28 days. £2 2s. costs. |
| 31st Oct., 1949 ... | Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9 | Sale of steak and kidney pies unfit for human consumption. Vendors fined £5 and £3 respectively, plus costs. |

DISINFECTIONS

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for the districts of Guildford Rural District Council, Hambledon Rural District Council, Godalming Borough Council, and Farnham Joint Hospital Board, in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Guildford.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough) | 101 |
|---|-----|

Number of rooms disinfected other than infectious disease 39

Number of cases where bedding, etc., was steam disinfected:—

From premises within the Borough 102

From premises out of the Borough 32

Articles Disinfected by Steam

| | Premises within the Borough. | | Premises outside the Borough. | | Total. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| | Private Houses. | Workers' Hostels. | Private Houses. | | |
| Mattresses | 113 | 68 | 39 | | 220 |
| Blankets | 203 | 241 | 70 | | 514 |
| Pillows | 218 | 32 | 73 | | 323 |
| Sundries | 176 | 1 | 83 | | 260 |
| | — | — | — | | — |
| Totals | 710 | 342 | 265 | | 1,317 |
| | — | — | — | | — |

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 38 complaints of verminous premises were received. The following Table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reasons for disinfection:—

| Reasons for Disinfestation. | Number of Premises. | Number of Rooms. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Bugs | 28 | 73 |
| Fleas | 2 | 3 |
| Cockroaches | 3 | 5 |
| Flies | 3 | 10 |
| Wood Beetles, etc. ... | 2 | 5 |
| | — | — |
| Totals ... | 38 | 96 |
| | — | — |

In addition, infestations by Wasps (128) and Beetles (3) were dealt with.

In all instances where families are moved to Council Houses or requisitioned accommodation within the Borough, an inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any infestations by vermin thus found are dealt with before removal takes place.

In a number of instances precautionary spraying with an insecticide containing D.D.T. is carried out where the standard of cleanliness is doubtful.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Infestation Order, 1943

| | RATS. | | MICE. | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Business Premises. | Dwelling Houses. | Business Premises. | Dwelling Houses. |
| Infestations outstanding at end of December, 1948 ... | 33 | 92 | 25 | 15 |
| Number of Complaints received during the year | 19 | 392 | 11 | 92 |
| Number of Disinfestations completed | 22 | 440 | 11 | 104 |
| Number of Disinfestations in progress (including premises under annual contract) | 32 | 50 | 25 | 7 |
| Number of Premises where Infestation was not proved | — | 32 | — | 1 |
| Infestations found on independent survey | 2 | 38 | — | 5 |

Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators

| | Business Premises. | Dwelling Houses. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| First Visits | 30 | 484 |
| Subsequent Visits | 2,408 | 4,267 |
| Visits re independent survey | 11 | 1,247 |

Three whole-time operators were employed for the whole year.

The majority of new infestations reported were of a minor character, and treatments carried out by methods laid down by the Ministry of Food were highly successful.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers. In February, 1949, 10 per cent. of the Council's sewer manholes were test baited, and of the 59 manholes baited 22 were found to be infested.

A maintenance treatment was carried out in September, 1949, when 19 manholes were found to be infested out of a total of 40 manholes treated.

In all cases where infestations were found the degree of infestation was of a minor character.

Banks of the River Wey. Treatment is also carried out periodically along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. No serious infestation of premises adjacent to the river banks was found during the year.

General. It will be seen that in connection with 1,258 routine visits made on independent survey, only 45 premises were found to be lightly infested with rats or mice. The general position with regard to rat and mice infestations in the Borough continues to be satisfactory. Since the Council authorised a free service to occupiers of dwelling houses, members of the public have co-operated very well, and this is reflected in the increased number of complaints received during the year. Fortunately, all infestations found have been of a minor character, and prompt treatment has prevented many major infestations.

With regard to business premises, many proprietors prefer to enter into contract with the Council for the regular inspection and treatment of their premises, and this arrangement is found to be most satisfactory, as so many of this class of premises are liable to reinfestation due to the nature of the business carried on.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Sanitary Inspectors

| | No. on Register. | No. of Inspec. tions. | No. of Written Notices. | No. of Occupiers Prosecuted. |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 120 | 49 | 18 | — |
| (2) Factories not included in (1) to which Sections 7 applies: | | | | |
| (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 | 190 | 178 | 31 | — |
| (b) Others | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) | 51 | 845 | 33 | — |
| Totals ... | 361 | 1,072 | 82 | — |

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

| Particulars. | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | Referred by H.M. Inspector. |
|--|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Want of Cleanliness | 57 | 56 | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable Temperature | 1 | — | — | — |
| Inadequate Ventilation | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Ineffective Drainage of Floors | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences:— | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 6 | 4 | — | 3 |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 14 | 14 | — | 5 |
| (c) Not separate for sexes ... | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work) | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 82 | 74 | — | 8 |

No prosecutions were instituted.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

On Register
Sept. 30th, '49

MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of Registered Cowkeepers | 15 |
| Number of Local Producers of— | |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | 5 |
| Accredited Milk | 7 |
| Ungraded Milk | 3 |

On Register
Dec. 31st, '49

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of Producer-Retailers | 3 |
| Number of Producer-Wholesalers | 12 |
| Number of Wholesaler-Retailers | 5 |
| Number of Retailers only | 8 |
| Number of Retail Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk | 12 |
| Number of Retail Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk | 12 |
| Number of Retail Purveyors of Accredited Milk | 3 |
| Number of Retail Purveyors of Ungraded Milk | 1 |

MILK PURVEYORS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH—

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of Wholesaler-Retailers | 3 |
| Number of Retailers | 2 |
| Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk | 3 |
| Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk | 2 |
| Number of Purveyors of Ungraded Milk | 3 |
| Number of Purveyors of Sterilized Milk | 1 |

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1949:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Supplementary Licences | 2 |
| Dealers' Licences | 12 |
| Bottling Licences | 3 |

Accredited Milk—

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Producers' Licences | 8 |
|----------------------------|---|

Pasteurised Milk—

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Producers' Licences | 2 |
| Dealers' Licences | 10 |
| Bottling Licence | 1 |

Sterilized Milk—

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Supplementary Licence | 1 |
|------------------------------|---|

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, 1949.

| Type of Milk | B Coli in | | | | | Total Number of Samples Submitted | Methylene Blue R.T. | | | | Phosphatase Test | | | | Bacterial Count per C.C. | | | | Tubercle Bacillus | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | | % Positive | | | | % Passed | | | % Passed | | | Submitted | Under 30,000 | 30,000—100,000 | Over 100,000 | Submitted | Positive Results | % Positive |
| | 1ml | 10 | 100 | 1000 | | | Submitted | Passed | | Failed | Submitted | | Passed | Failed | | | | | | | |
| Non-Designated * | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 36 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 77.14 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| Pasteurised § | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 121 | 119 | 2 | 98.34 | 124 | 120 | 4 | 96.77 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Accredited | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 1 | 41 | 41 | 33 | 8 | 80.49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 9.09 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 62 | 62 | ... | 100 | 62 | 62 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculin Tested (Certified) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 17 | 17 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculin Tested | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 46 | 46 | 29 | 17 | 63.04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Total | 329 | ... | 4 | 15 | 11 | 9.11 | 322 | 287 | 35 | 89.13 | 186 | 182 | 4 | 97.79 | 100 | 58 | 29 | 13 | 29 | 1 | 3.44 |

* One sample taken for presence of hæmolytic streptococci only.
 § One sample taken for examination for mastitis only,

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, 26 rinses were taken from dairy farms and dairies for bacteriological examination, with results as shown hereunder:—

| Type of Rinse. | Rinses submitted. | — Bacterial count per vessel — | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Less than 50,000. | 50,000 to 250,000. | 250,000 and over. |
| Churns | 17 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| Coolers | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Less than 600. | 600 to 2,000. | Over 2,000. |
| Bottles | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Totals ... | 26 | 18 | 3 | 5 |

In all cases where bacterial counts of over 50,000 and 2,000 were obtained for churns and bottles respectively, methods of sterilisation of utensils were investigated and repeat samples taken.

The interpretation of results of churn rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, which is as follows:—

| Colony count per churn: | Classification: |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Not more than 50,000 | Satisfactory. |
| 50,000/250,000 | Fairly satisfactory. |
| 250,000 and over | Unsatisfactory. |

“Wet” churns degraded to next class below colony count classification.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

During the year the manufacture and sale of ice cream was continued on an increasing scale.

There are now three registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough and 95 retailers. The manufacturers are all housed in specially constructed premises, and the conditions under which the ice cream is manufactured is satisfactory. Retailers of ice cream from local shop premises have also made satisfactory provisions in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, and certain unsatisfactory conditions found on ice cream vehicles have been remedied.

Ice cream premises were kept under close supervision during the year, 195 inspections being made and 184 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples:—

Methylene Blue Test (number of samples submitted 184)—

| Grade I. 4½ hrs. + | Grade II. 2½—4 hrs. | Grade III. ½—2 hrs. | Grade IV. 0—½ hr. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 112 (60.86%). | 35 (19.02%). | 25 (13.51%). | 12 (6.52%). |

Bacillus Coli (number of samples submitted 182)—

| Absent. | Present in 1/10th ml. | Present in 1/100th ml. | Present in 1/1000th. ml. |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 141 (77.45%). | 38 (20.87%). | 1 (0.55%). | 2 (1.09%). |

The above results show an improvement on the previous year's figures. In regard to the Methylene Blue Test 79.88 per cent. of the samples submitted in 1949 were reported to fall within Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 76.78 per cent. falling within these Grades in 1948, whilst 98.32 per cent. of the samples in 1949 were reported to be free from B. Coli, as against 64.52 per cent. in the previous year. These improved results are undoubtedly due to the co-operation of members of the ice cream trade with the Health Department in their efforts to improve methods of production and distribution.

“Ice Lollies” were also manufactured in increasing number, and manufacturing premises were kept under observation. Five samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were reported free from B. Coli.

FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES

Food Hygiene. The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which is sponsored by the Guildford Borough Council, came into being officially on March 1st, 1948, and continued to make satisfactory progress during the year.

The aims of the Guild are as follows:—

- (a) The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough.
- (b) The observance of all statutory standards of food hygiene by members of the Guild.
- (c) The application of codes of practice, as outlined by the Health Department, subject to approval by the Advisory Committee of the Guild.

The organisation, which is based on voluntary co-operation, is administered by an Advisory Committee consisting of members of the Health Sub-Committee of the Council (Chairman, Councillor Edward Jones, M.P.S., Chairman of the Health Committee), a trader representative of each food trade covered by the Guild, two representatives of food trades employees, the local Organiser for School Meals, and the Canteen Adviser to the District Inspector of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Since its commencement this scheme has proved very successful, and the majority of food traders and their employees have co-operated exceedingly well. Certificates of membership are issued to trader members when the whole of the work required to raise the premises to the required standard has been completed, and badges are issued to employee-members who have shown willingness to comply with the Code of Practice applicable to their trade and who have signed an undertaking to maintain those standards.

The Second Annual Report of the Guild, which gives details of the work undertaken during the year ended February 28th, 1950, is printed as an Appendix to this Report on Pages 47-58.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES

During the year 64 inspections were made concerning the sanitary condition of all licensed premises in the Borough, and, in accordance with local arrangements, a Report was submitted to the Licensing Justices at their annual meeting.

The improvement noted in the previous year in connection with the sanitary condition of these premises was maintained, and further improvements were carried out. All licensed premises within the Borough are now adequately provided with facilities for washing of glasses, etc., and sanitary accommodation for customers.

The Council still undertakes the maintenance of cleanliness at sanitary conveniences attached to licensed premises where these are available to members of the public.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year:

| Article. | Number of Articles— Tins, Packets, etc. | | Weight in lbs. |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|-------------------|
| Beef | — | ... | 106,265½ |
| Mutton | — | ... | 525 |
| Pork | — | ... | 2,466½ |
| Veal | — | ... | 268 |
| Bacon | — | ... | 308 |
| Butter | — | ... | 24 |
| Cheese | — | ... | 30 |
| Cake | — | ... | 27 |
| Eggs (Fresh) | 184 | ... | 23 |
| Fish | 194 | ... | 2,184½ |
| Fish Cakes | 58 | ... | 6 |
| Flour | — | ... | 26 |
| Fruit | 219 | ... | 635½ |
| Jam, Marmalade, etc. | 209 | ... | 328 |
| Beans | — | ... | 25 |
| Meat (Tinned) | 402 | ... | 1,070 |
| Meat and Vegetable Ration | 26 | ... | 26 |
| Paste | 36 | ... | 8 |
| Pickles | 94 | ... | 70 |
| Potatoes | — | ... | 224 |
| Poultry and Game | — | ... | 523 |
| Sauce | 70 | ... | 34¾ |
| Sausages | — | ... | 135¼ |
| Soup | 564 | ... | 527½ |
| Sugar | — | ... | 69 |
| Sultanas | — | ... | 9 |
| Tomatoes | — | ... | 2,915 |
| Tea | — | ... | 10 |
| Vegetables | 288 | ... | 243½ |
| Miscellaneous | 521 | ... | 198 |

Total Weight:

118,962 lbs., or 53 tons 2 cwts 1 qr. 4 lbs.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year at the Government-Controlled slaughter-houses in the Borough:—

| | Cattle exc. Cows. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. | Goats. | Total. |
|--|-------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Number Killed | 3,399 | 1,958 | 2,175 | 8,935 | 412 | 90 | 16,969 |
| Number Inspected | 3,399 | 1,958 | 2,175 | 8,935 | 412 | 90 | 16,969 |
| Percentage of number killed which were inspected | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :— | | | | | | | |
| Whole Carcasses condemned | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 16 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 930 | 773 | 10 | 219 | 58 | — | 1,990 |
| Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis | 27.5 | 39.6 | 0.51 | 2.05 | 15.5 | — | 11.8 |
| TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :— | | | | | | | |
| Whole Carcasses condemned | 19 | 57 | 2 | — | 4 | — | 82 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 456 | 674 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 1,140 |
| Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis | 11.03 | 37.3 | 0.13 | — | 3.1 | — | 7.7 |

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

The number of slaughtermen on the register on December 31st, 1949, was 27.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

From information supplied by Mr. Holroyd, Public Control Officer, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following samples of food and drugs were taken during the year:—

| Nature of Sample. | Formal. | Informal. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|---|
| Almond Cream ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Aspirin Tablets ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Baking Powder ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Barley Crystals ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Black Pudding ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Cake Powder ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | |
| Cocoa ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Coffee (Nescafe) ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Cough Syrup ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Faggotts ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Fruit Salts, Liver Salts, etc. ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Fruit Flavouring ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Fruitona Tonic ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Farenoca ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Fish Cakes ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Gelatine ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Gin ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Gravy Powders ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Ground Nutmeg ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Herbs ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Ice Cream ... | 3 | — | 3 | — | |
| Jams ... | 4 | — | 4 | — | |
| Liver Sausage ... | 3 | — | 3 | — | |
| Macedoine ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Meat & Fish Pastes | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Meat Pie ... | 5 | — | 5 | — | |
| Malt Vinegar ... | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1. Added salt (sodium chloride) 0.9%. No action taken. 2. Ditto. 3. Ditto. |
| Milk ... | 36 | 5 | 38 | 3 | 1. 10% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned. 2. 3% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned. 3. 11% deficient in milk fat. Vendor warned. |
| Carried forward | 86 | 6 | 86 | 6 | |

| Nature of Sample. | Formal. | Informal. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|---|
| Brought forward | 86 | 6 | 86 | 6 | |
| Mixed Spice | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Mustard Mixture ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Olive Oil | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Onion Flakes | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Pork Sausages | 4 | — | 4 | — | |
| Pastry Mix | — | 1 | — | 1 | Prepared with flour instead of self-raising flour. Not in accordance with label. Stocks withdrawn. No further action. |
| Peanut Butter | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Rissoles | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Salad Creams, Spreads, etc. | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Sauces | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Soup | 1 | — | *1 | — | *Contravention of labelling of Foodstuffs Order, 1946. Referred to Ministry of Food. |
| Salt | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Sausage Rolls | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Soyaggetti | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Sponge Mixtures ... | 9 | — | 9 | — | |
| Sweets | 5 | — | 5 | — | |
| Sweet Spread | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Tapioca | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| Whisky | 8 | 2 | 10 | — | |
| White Pepper | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| Totals | 129 | 11 | 133 | 7 | |

HOUSING

The shortage of houses continues to be a major problem in Guildford, in common with the rest of the country, in spite of the progress which has been made with the Council's housing programme.

As from November 27th, 1947, the list of applicants for Council houses was closed to enable the more urgent applications still outstanding to be dealt with. The list was re-opened on 1st January, 1950, and the number of applicants on this list awaiting accommodation on that date was 3,210. The names of applicants are only entered on the housing list after the expiration of two years from the date of re-application. The number of families waiting for housing accommodation, therefore, is considerably in excess of 3,210.

On 31st December, 1949, the total number of new houses erected by the Council since the war was 679, comprising 579 permanent houses and 100 prefabricated bungalows. Of this number, 189 permanent Council houses were erected in 1949, and in addition, 32 houses were built by private owners.

Temporary housing accommodation has also been provided by the Council in 199 huts on the Merrow Downs, Merrow Woods and Woking Road sites. These huts formerly accommodated prisoners of war, and have been adapted for their present use at a minimum cost. The accommodation provided, therefore, is definitely sub-standard, and many complaints have been received with regard to dampness, chiefly due to condensation. The accommodation is chiefly used to re-house evicted families, and efforts are being made to find alternative accommodation for these families after two years' occupation of the huts.

By the end of the year, the Council had also adapted 125 requisitioned properties, which provided accommodation for 255 families, and a number of privately owned properties of the large type were also converted into flats.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1,681 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 6,110 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts | 89 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose | 534 |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | — |
| 4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... | 907 |

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... | 789 |
|---|-----|

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—*

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | 37 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 29 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | — |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 47 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 39 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 5 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | — |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from Owners not to re-let for habitation | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation | 4 |
|--|---|

Members of the Council:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR COUNCILLOR W. HAINES.
 (ex-officio) COUNCILLOR G. L. SHAW.
 COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Mr. R. W. AUSTIN | ... | ... | <i>Butchers.</i> |
| Mr. AYERS | ... | ... | <i>Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.</i> |
| Mr. B. A. BAILEY | ... | ... | <i>Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.</i> |
| Mr. A. H. BELCHER | ... | ... | <i>Dairymen.</i> |
| (Vice-Chairman) | | | |
| Mr. R. BOCKING | ... | ... | <i>Sweets and Confectionery Manufacturers and Distributors.</i> |
| (resigned, Nov., 1949) | | | |
| Mr. N. GOODEVE | ... | ... | <i>Sweets and Confectionery Manufacturers and Distributors.</i> |
| (appointed Jan., 1950) | | | |
| Mr. G. CRATHERN | ... | ... | <i>Grocers and General Provision Stores.</i> |
| Mr. A. CROSS | ... | ... | <i>Co-operative Society, Ltd.</i> |
| Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER | | | <i>Fried Fish Dealers.</i> |
| Mr. T. C. GEORGE | ... | ... | <i>Wet Fish Dealers.</i> |
| Mrs. A. HACKER | ... | ... | <i>Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants, etc.</i> |
| Miss L. HIGGINSON | ... | ... | <i>School Meals Service.</i> |
| Mr. A. W. JORDAN | ... | ... | <i>Multiple Traders.</i> |
| Mr. G. LANGHORN | ... | ... | <i>Market Traders.</i> |
| Mr. T. OHLER | ... | ... | <i>Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.</i> |
| Miss B. M. STEUART | ... | ... | <i>Factory Canteen Service.</i> |
| Mr. A. THOMPSON | ... | ... | <i>Multiple Traders.</i> |
| Mr. R. L. WAUGH | ... | ... | <i>Fruiterers and Greengrocers.</i> |

Hon. Secretary : MR. H. A. PERRY.

PUBLICITY, EDUCATION AND SOCIALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Councillor W. HAINES. | Mr. A. CROSS. |
| Councillor G. L. SHAW. | Mrs. A. HACKER. |
| Mr. B. A. BAILEY. | Miss L. HIGGINSON. |

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MR. R. L. WAUGH.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Guildford, and Members of the Advisory Committee of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Second Annual Report on the working of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild for the year ending 28th February, 1950, and it gives me great satisfaction to report the continued success of this pioneer organisation.

It will be seen that membership of the Guild is steadily increasing, and that a number of traders who were originally opposed to the scheme are now members. It is to be regretted that one or two of the local food trades organisations have still declined to support the scheme and refuse to nominate representatives to the Advisory Committee. A scheme of this kind should appeal to everyone connected with the food industry who is conscious of his responsibility to the general public to safeguard public health by ensuring that the consumer receives a clean, safe, food supply. It is known that there are a number of traders who would readily become members of the Guild if it were not for the opposition of these local trade organisations.

During the past year we have extended the scope of our activities to include School Canteens, and Factory Canteens, which play such an important part in the feeding of the community these days. Without this class of premises, no scheme for the promotion of food hygiene would be complete.

The subject of "Clean Food" is one which is receiving great national interest at the present time, and members of the public are demanding better standards of food production and handling. Guildford traders should, therefore, be proud that they were the first to set up an organisation to deal with this problem in such a highly successful manner.

The Ministry of Food has taken a continued interest in the activities of the Guild, and the Working Parties set up by the Minister to consider the Catering Industry and

the Meat and Meat Products Industries have both been given details of our work.

Another official step which has been taken to improve present standards of food handling in this country has been the publication of new Model Byelaws dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air. It is very pleasing to note that members of the Guild who have complied with the requirements of the Codes of Practice applicable to their trades will have very little to worry about when these new Byelaws come into operation in Guildford.

The fact that over four hundred Local Authorities and other bodies have sent to Guildford for details of the scheme, and over sixty deputations have visited Guildford to see the work for themselves, proves that we are working on the right lines and setting an example to the rest of the country. Many similar organisations have come into being during the past twelve months, and it is known that many more are contemplated.

I would like to thank all members of the Guild, both traders and employees alike for their continued support during the past year, and also the members of the Advisory Committee for their unfailing co-operation and interest.

I appeal to all food traders and food trades employees in this Borough to support our efforts to the limit of their powers, and help us to achieve our aim, which is one hundred per cent. membership, working as a single voluntary body to protect the health of the public of Guildford.

EDWARD A. JONES,
Chairman of the Advisory Committee of
the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders'
Guild.

P R E F A C E

I AM very pleased to be able to contribute a preface to the 2nd Annual Report of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

The figures of membership, both of employers and employees, indicate clearly that this work is doing very well indeed. The employee members alone have shown tremendous increase in numbers. It will be noted that they have risen from 672 in 1948 to 860 in 1949.

The work of the Guildford Guild still continues to attract a great deal of attention in other areas of the country. I am continuously having letters or am buttonholed at meetings, for further information concerning the Guild. Due, I am confident, to the formation of this Guild in Guildford is the fact that I have been called upon to give evidence both on behalf of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and of the Association of Municipal Corporations, before the Ministry Working Parties on the Catering Trade and on the Meat Products. This does show that focus has been brought to bear upon the work done in Guildford. Had it not been for the formation of this Guild I feel certain that I should not have been called upon to testify before these august Bodies.

The keenness that is shown by the food traders of this town is truly remarkable especially when it must be tempered by the expense to which they are put to comply with the requirements they so willingly accept voluntarily. My sincerest hope is that in the very near future every food trader and every food trade employee will be a member of the Guild.

Once more I must congratulate the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Perry, for his extremely energetic and painstaking work to extend the Guild membership and to keep those in it interested in food hygiene.

F. A. BELAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

*on the Work of the Guild
for the Year ending February 28th, 1950.*

Introduction. The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild is sponsored and supported by the Guildford Borough Council, and came into operation on March 1st, 1948.

The aims and objects of the Guild are:—

- The promotion of improvement in the hygienic standards of manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough.
- The encouragement of the observance of all statutory standards of food hygiene.
- The application of Codes of Practice which have been drawn up and agreed upon by the Advisory Committee of the Guild.

Since the first meeting of the Advisory Committee held on May 9th, 1947, regular meetings have been held, and the Committee now meets on the first Friday of alternate months.

Membership. On March 1st, 1948, the Guild came into being with a membership of 37 trader members and 239 employee members.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee held on January 6th, 1950, the position with regard to membership was reported to be as follows:—

| | No. of Premises to which Guild applies | No. of trader members accepted. | No. of applications deferred for further consideration. | No. of employee members accepted. |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Ice Cream Manufacturers | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Dairymen | 3 | 1 | 1 | 53 |
| Bakers and Flour Confectioners | 15 | 5 | 1 | 19 |
| Catering Establishments (including Factory and School Canteens) | 82 | 32 | 2 | 391 |
| Grocers | 73 | 36 | 4 | 132 |
| Butchers and Cooked Meat Manufacturers | 24 | 16 | 1 | 37 |
| Fishmongers and Fishfryers ... | 18 | 8 | ... | 8 |
| Greengrocers | 34 | 7 | 1 | 22 |
| General Stores, Sugar Confectioners and Mixed Trades ... | 64 | 25 | 4 | 191 |
| Totals ... | 316 | 133 | 14 | 860 |

Of the 169 traders in Guildford who have not yet applied for membership of the Guild, it is estimated that 101 will eventually apply for membership when the requisite work and improvements to comply with the Codes of Practice have been completed, and that 68 are not interested in the Guild. Of the latter group it is only fair to say that the hygienic standards maintained by many of these traders are highly satisfactory, but they do not wish to seek membership. In many instances this is due to the traders' loyalty to local food trades organisations which do not officially approve of the Guild. A summary of works and improvements carried out in food premises since March 1st, 1949, is attached hereto.

Premises—Catering Establishments.

Considerable attention has been paid to all food trades during the past year, but the work which has been done in connection with hotels, cafes and restaurants, school canteens and factory canteens is worthy of special mention.

As will be seen from the summary of membership, and of works and improvements carried out, members of the catering trade have given remarkable support to the Guild, and the proprietors have co-operated magnificently. In some instances thousands of pounds have been spent to improve and extend kitchen accommodation and to provide more hygienic equipment. There are many catering establishments in this town which would now compare favourably with any similar premises in the country in regard to standards of hygiene.

One process in connection with this trade which has not received sufficient consideration in the past has been the "washing-up." Previously the work has been given to the lowest-paid workers with the least intelligence, but caterers are now realising that all the improvements and expensive equipment which may be provided in the restaurant or canteen to improve hygienic standards will be wasted unless proper care and attention are given to this side of the work.

To prove the necessity for greater care in this respect, 46 series of swabs from washed crockery and cutlery, etc., have been taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, together with samples from washing and rinsing water in use at the time. The Bacteriologist's report on some of these swabs, etc., has been extremely bad in the

first instance, but after follow-up visits to advise on correct methods and the use of detergents and sterilants, some excellent results have been obtained. From the experience gained during investigations into the cause of unsatisfactory results, it has become obvious that it is essential to use two sinks (one for washing and one for rinsing), ample supplies of really hot water frequently changed, and to use a good detergent containing a sterilant (hypochlorite). If this is done in addition to the precautions advised as to boiling of cloths, cleansing of draining boards, and suitable methods of stacking and handling crockery and cutlery, excellent results are obtainable.

I give below the maximum and minimum bacterial counts obtained from the 46 series of swabs submitted. A bacterial count of 100 per utensil or less, with an absence of coliform organisms, is regarded as satisfactory.

| Utensil. | Maximum bact. count. | B. Coli or other organisms present. | Minimum bact. count. | B. Coli or other or- ganisms present. |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Fork | 10,000+ | Not examined. | 4 | Not examined. |
| Spoon | 2,000+ | Not examined. | 4 | Not-examined. |
| Glass | 5,400 | Not examined. | 6 | Not examined. |
| Cup | 8,000+ | Not examined. | 4 | Not-examined. |
| Plate | 5,000+ | Not examined. | Nil | Not examined. |
| Washing | | | | |
| Water ... | 56,000,000 | B. Coli 50 per 100 ml. Heavy growth of Strep. Viridans. Scanty growth of B. Coli. | Sterile | Nil. |
| Rinse | | | | |
| Water ... | 31,000,000 | B. Coli. absent. Heavy growth of Strep. Viridans. | Sterile | Nil. |

The results of the 46 series may be summarised as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Satisfactory | 15 |
| Fairly satisfactory | 9 |
| Unsatisfactory | 22 |

It is hoped to continue with this advisory service, and that swabs will be taken from all catering establishments in the near future. It should be understood that this work is only undertaken with the consent of proprietors or managers of catering establishments, and that there is no statutory bacteriological standard laid down in connection with washing-up processes.

Report on Premises.

In accordance with Article 14 of the conditions relating to Membership and Administration of the Guild, annual reports on trader members' premises were submitted to the Advisory Committee in respect of 89 members, and all were reported suitable for continuation of membership except in 14 instances where minor works were necessary to maintain the premises in accordance with standards laid down in the Codes of Practice. In all cases the requisite work was completed satisfactorily.

Employee Members.

It will be seen from the summary of membership that we have now 860 employee members who have undertaken to observe the conditions laid down in their respective Codes of Practice and to support the efforts of their employers to achieve a satisfactory standard of hygiene. Generally speaking, these members have faithfully carried out their obligations. They have shown considerable interest in the educational and other activities organised by the Guild, and have brought great credit to the organisation.

Education in Food Hygiene.

One of the most important duties of this organisation is to provide instruction on the subject of food hygiene to all persons engaged in food handling in the Borough and to the general public.

With this end in view, therefore, the educational activities commenced during the year 1948-1949 have been continued. These activities have included:—

- (a) Short informal talks to employees by Sanitary Officers. These talks have proved most successful, as they are given by arrangement with the management at the place of employment in a very friendly and informal atmosphere in which the individual employee is not afraid to ask questions.
- (b) Organised visits to food factories, etc., by parties of employers and employees. During the year four visits were organised to a large Milk Pasteurisation Establishment (two visits), a Sponge Mixture, etc., Factory, and a Biscuit Factory. These visits were of great educational interest to those attending (who numbered nearly 200), and our grateful thanks are due to the respective managements for their kindness and co-operation.
- (c) Lectures to the general public through Women's Organisations and Clubs, etc., which have been received with considerable interest.
- (d) Senior School Children (aged 13 years and upwards). A commencement was made on the introduction of "food hygiene" into schools, and several talks were given, including students of the Domestic Science, Catering and other courses of instruction at the local Technical College. The lectures were illustrated by

suitable exhibits, and were greatly appreciated by both teachers and students. Arrangements have also been made for film shows and lectures to be given to all senior school children, and competitions will be held in conjunction with these meetings, which will be held in March, 1950.

The Sub-Committee responsible for educational activities has given considerable thought to ways and means of making the general public, and food handlers in particular, "food hygiene minded," and arrangements are well in hand for a special Clean Food Campaign in the Autumn of 1950.

Publicity.

As the subject of Clean Food has become one of vital national interest, the work of the Guild continues to be publicised in all parts of the country and abroad. Many national newspapers and technical journals have printed further articles on the progress made, and Guildford is undoubtedly looked upon as the pioneer in this movement to secure clean food for the nation.

Each article that appears brings in a number of inquiries from other areas, and, as already stated by the Chairman, information has been sent to over 400 Local Authorities and other bodies, whilst more than 60 Authorities have sent deputations to visit Guildford to see the work for themselves. The result has been that many Authorities have set up organisations based on similar lines to Guildford, the majority of which are thriving.

Social Activities.

The Advisory Committee considered a programme of social activities for the winter season which was prepared by the Socials Sub-Committee, but owing to difficulties which arose with regard to the organisation of these functions, it was decided to restrict these activities to the Annual Dinner and Dance only, to be held on March 1st, 1950. It is hoped that the success achieved last year will be repeated.

Model Bye-laws relating to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

In September, 1949, the Ministry of Food issued Model Bye-laws dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, which are intended as a guide to Local Authorities who wish to make bye-laws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in this connection.

Whilst these Bye-laws are a step forward, from a national standpoint, towards improved methods of handling and delivery of food, they still fall short in many respects of the high standard we would like to see in the handling of our food supplies. For instance, no reference is made to the prohibition of smoking whilst handling food, or the requirement to wear clean overalls (and head coverings where desirable), or to the provision of washing facilities, etc., in mobile shops, canteens, etc.

A requirement of these Bye-laws is the provision of notices in, or adjacent to, staff sanitary conveniences requesting employees to wash their hands after the use of the toilet. The attention of traders is drawn to this point, as when the Bye-laws come into operation in Guildford it is hoped that the Local Authority will have obtained a supply of suitable notices, which can be purchased from the Health Department at a small cost, to enable traders to comply with this requirement. This procedure was recommended to the Health Committee by the Advisory Committee of the Guild.

The Bye-laws do not include a requirement for the wrapping of bread on retail sale, owing to the present shortage of wrapping materials, but it is stated that further consideration will be given to this matter when the position improves.

In comparing the provisions of these Model Bye-laws with the Codes of Practice applicable to the Guild, it is found that almost all of the requirements are covered by the Codes, which contain some provisions not mentioned in the Bye-laws. When the Bye-laws come into operation, however, greater attention will have to be paid to the protection of food displayed in the open air.

Generally speaking, the trader members of the Guild will have very little to do to comply with these Bye-laws.

Conclusion.

The Guild has undoubtedly become a real live organisation, and is an important link in the public health services of the Borough. The increasing interest which is being shown nationally in the subject of Food Hygiene has proved that this organisation is working on the right lines, and many Local Authorities are now adopting similar schemes. Although much has already been achieved, there is still a great deal to be done before we

can be satisfied that our food premises and methods of food handling are all that they should be.

Structurally sound and hygienic premises are only one phase of the work—education in hygienic methods amongst food traders and handlers, especially amongst the younger members of the trade, is most important. The general public must also be taught to appreciate the efforts of the food traders and to follow up their example by adopting similar measures in the home. This can best be done by teaching in the schools, and we look forward to the time when this subject will be included in the syllabus of every course of instruction held in connection with food preparation.

Our sincere thanks are due to the following, without whose interest and co-operation the Guild could not be maintained:—

- (a) The members of the Guildford Borough Council, who sponsored the formation of the Guild, and by whom the costs of the organisation are paid.
- (b) The Chairman (Councillor Edward Jones, M.P.S.) and members of the Advisory Committee, who are responsible for the administration of the scheme.
- (c) Dr. F. A. Belam, T.D., M.D., Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Guildford, and Officers and Staff of the Sanitary Department.

H. A. PERRY,
Hon. Secretary.

FOOD HYGIENE

Summary of Improvements carried out to Food Premises since 1st March, 1948.

| Particulars of Work Done | Dairies | Ice Cream Manufacturers and Retailers | Catering Establishments | Bakehouses | Butchers and Cooked Food Premises | Sweet Manufacturers and Retailers | General Dealers and Grocers | Greengrocers | Fishmongers and Fish Fryers | Total |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| New Structures Provided or extensive alterations and improvements | 2 | ... | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | ... | 5 | 34 |
| Use of underground rooms discontinued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Improved ventilation to buildings | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Additional sanitary accommodation provided | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Repair and/or cleansing of sanitary accommodation | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Redecoration of Premises | 2 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 55 |
| Improved washing facilities provided | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 21 |
| Constant hot water supplies provided | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| Premises in which additional sinks provided | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Floors repaired or relaid | 3 | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 5 | 21 |
| Structural repairs | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| Improved food storage accommodation provided | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 |
| Cold storage accommodation provided | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Protect on to open displays of food provided | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing .. | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Overalls & head coverings provided for employees | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Provision of hygienic equipment | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| Improved standards of cleanliness | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| Additional or improved drainage | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 9 |
| Offensive accumulations removed | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 10 |
| Additional refuse accommodation provided | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Infestations of Rats and Mice abated | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 |